

The Democrat-Star.

CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN MISSISSIPPI.

MAYERS & RICHMOND,
PROPRIETORS.

"LOVE FOR OUR FRIENDS; COURTESY FOR ALL; FEAR FOR NONE."

M. B. RICHMOND, Editor.
P. K. MAYERS, Business Manager.
PASCAGOULA, MISS., APRIL 5, 1878.

THE next press convention takes place at Vicksburg on the 5th of June.

REJOICE, oh, ye red men. An Indian agent was robbed, in Washington City last week, of \$1500.

THERE are no prospects of an early adjournment of congress. The work of that body still looms up ominously.

ENGLAND will have to fight now. The Chicago News says: "Fight, or quit gabbing, or we will open upon you, you old hag."

A FRIEND, in Memphis, congratulates us on your new arrangement. I wish the DEMOCRAT-STAR great success. Many thanks for your kind words.

THE common council of Jackson ville, Fla., have asked Capt. Eads to examine St. John's bar and report a plan for its improvement, and have backed the request with an appropriation of \$1000.

Mrs. FASSETT, a lady artist of Washington City, is at work on her painting of the 8 by 7 electoral commission. We should think the acts of that iniquitous inquisition would remain fresh in the memory of all honest people without the aid of a painting.

AN international Sunday-school convention will be held at Atlanta, Ga., on the 17th inst. It is expected that large numbers of Sunday-school workers from all parts of the United States and Canada will be in attendance.

It appears that Gen. Leonard Sewell, who was in Washington a few days ago, is endeavoring to make things lively for Timber Agent Schurz, Log-seizer Carter, and the other rascals connected with the timber-seizing business.

THE supreme court of Louisiana having decided that a rehearing in the case of Returning Board Anderson be refused, he was turned out of prison last Monday. He immediately proceeded to the courthouse and resumed charge of affairs there.

At the special election held recently in Copiah county for assessors, the democratic ticket triumphantly carried the day. The vote stood as follows: W. L. Holey, democrat, 722; J. M. Coleman, independent, 64; democratic majority, 658. No disorganizer need apply for office in old Copiah.

FRANK BARLOW, editor of the Leader, published in Mayersville, up in the rich lands of Issaquena county, says he intends to make large additions to his office building and publish a daily so soon as the population of Mayersville shall increase to twenty-five hundred. We hope his fondest anticipations may be realized.

A FRIEND writing from Ocean Springs sends greetings as follows: "I hope the renewed banner, or STAR, will continue to rise. Success to Mayers & Richmond." Thank you dear friend; we shall try to merit your best wishes, and will endeavor to make the DEMOCRAT-STAR rise higher and higher each week in the scale of honorable journalism.

GEN. GRANT's use of a United States ship with which to do his excursioning around, calling upon kings and queens, is an outrage upon decency, and is bitterly denounced, even in respectable republican quarters. Several members of the national house of representatives have been requested to offer a resolution inquiring into the legal right of the administration to place a ship at his disposal.

THE Jasper county Herald says the spring term of Jones county court will not be held on the second Monday in May, the regular time, for the reason that the county officers and citizens generally do not desire it. There is little business on the docket and no one in jail. The citizens petitioned Judge Mayers not to hold court, and he will comply with their wishes. Happy, indeed, must be the people of Jones county.

PORT OF PASCAGOULA.

A communication from "Newton," upon the subject of the Pascagoula harbor, will be found of interest to those of our citizens who wish to see the harbor improved and our port built up as a great shipping mart. The bar across Horn Island pass is only sixty feet wide, is of sand, and if we could secure an appropriation from congress to have the bar cut away and the channel deepened, vessels drawing twenty-three feet water could come to a perfectly safe anchorage, inside the island, and only eight miles from the main land.

There have been millions of money appropriated by congress to aid in cleaning out and deepening harbors of Northern cities, while those of the South have long been neglected; in fact, not a dollar has been spent by the general government to aid in improving Southern harbors, outside of the Eads jetties, and we think it high time our representatives in congress were exerting themselves in this matter.

With a very small appropriation the bar between Petit Bois and Horn islands could be removed, and, when once deepened, vessels drawing twenty-three feet water could come into the two basins inside the islands, which are large enough to hold a fleet of vessels of sufficient number and tonnage to carry on all the trade that could be done through this port.

We think if our citizens would draw up a memorial to congress, and have all the millmen and other business firms to sign it, setting forth the true situation of the harbor, depth of water on the bar and the depth inside, giving the amount of business done here, and the importance to the citizens of Mississippi as well as to the government of improving and deepening the channel, and send it to our representatives in congress, something could be done, but as long as we do nothing ourselves we cannot expect others to aid us. We will have to make the first movements if we wish any outside assistance. This is a matter of very great importance to our people just at this time, as work will soon be commenced on the Ship Island, Itipley and Kentucky railroad, and the question of where shall the termini be will be decided by the action of our citizens. Even should the railroad terminate at Mississippi City, the deepening of the bar at Horn Island pass is a subject of great importance to our commercial prosperity, and some steps should be taken at once to secure the attention of the government in this matter.

"WINDY JIM."

The pet name "Windy Jim" is again being applied to one of the best and most influential citizens of the State, one who has more interest at stake than the whole population. This is a billing-gate argument, applied to one of our oldest and best citizens, which is in very bad taste.—Mayersville Leader.

Yes, and one, too, who tormented the citizens of his State to form an alliance with the most bitter and corrupt party that ever plundered a down-trodden and brave people. Those of the South, and particularly of Mississippi, who have been robbed, plundered and brow-beaten by the adherents of the party to which this "influential" citizen belongs will not soon forget, even if they are magnanimous enough to forgive, the wrongs they have suffered at the hands of the radical party, and no amount of soft talk and sugar-coated articles by the so-called independent press of the State will induce the true men of the State to support such men for office as Jas. L. Alcorn.

The Leader would have us believe, because, forsooth, this "influential" (during radical reign, perhaps,) citizen owns a large plantation, that he has more interest at stake than the whole of the press combined. Perhaps so; but Bro. Barlow, you can't induce the intelligent portion of the people of Mississippi to believe it, your bump of independentism to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE COTTON TAX BILL.

Hon. E. W. Robertson, of Louisiana, has introduced a bill in congress to refund the tax paid on cotton during the first three years after the war, and it is thought the bill has a fair prospect of becoming a law. It contains one excellent clause, and one which is of especial interest to the cause of education in the South, and for that reason, if for no other, we hope the citizens of Mississippi and of the whole South will exert their influence in its behalf. The section alluded to reads thus:

That such portion of said cotton tax money as may not be claimed or demanded within three years from the passage of

this act, shall revert to the State or States from which such payments were made, and the same shall be held by said States as a sacred fund, the income of which is to be used by them under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by their respective legislatures as a permanent fund for educational purposes only; provided, however, that said fund shall be used for the benefit and advantage of the citizens of said States, irrespective of color.

At least one-third of the tax under this bill, it is estimated by those who have given the subject attention, will go into the school fund, thereby giving Mississippi about \$3,000,000, which together with the light tax which is now paid for that purpose, would enable us to have good and efficient schools throughout the State at least nine months in the year, which ought to be done now.

Public schools which are kept up only four or five months in the year, in many instances, are a detriment to the interest of education rather than benefit, and the laws should be so amended as to give us schools that would be a pride and honor to the State.

PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The press association of this State will meet at Vicksburg in June, and we suggest, as we shall not be there, that the convention adopt some rule in regard to foreign (beyond the State) advertisers, patent medicine people, etc. The press loses a great deal by impostors, and it is getting difficult to tell who to rely on. We have been swindled by Dr. E. F. Townsend, the "Oxygenated Air" (gas) man, of Providence, Rhode Island, by J. C. Stone, of Philadelphia, and other quack thieves, and so have others. Another question is, shall candidates for State offices and congressmen pay for announcing their names and tickets, or must the press, in its poverty, bear the burden of gratuitously lifting others into fame and fortune. These things were paid for in other days, and should be now.—Port Gibson Herald.

Now, we don't consider that we are above our brethren of the press in knowledge, but we would suggest as a means to avoid the snarls that dead-beat advertisers set for the unsophisticated not to insert any advertisement from the North or elsewhere, unaccompanied by the cash, except it be through a known and reliable agency. We have never been taken in but twice in our journalistic career, and we do not propose to be sold in that way any more. It would be well enough, however, for the press association to consider this matter and come to some understanding upon the subject.

As to the other question, we think it simply a matter of business, and candidates for State offices, and members of congress should pay for their announcements and the printing of tickets just as well as other candidates. If the press of the State have to do all such work free, we can't see just where the remuneration for our labor comes in.

A NEW PARTY.

Those who first came to the front after the democratic party came into power to wield its destinies, have so signally failed that reorganization is inevitable, and in that case, with new combinations of the best materials of all parties, it is to be expected that the first shall be the last and the last the first.—Meridian Mercury.

Don't be alarmed, dear, about the failure of the democrats who wielded the destinies of the party. They have not failed to bring the State out of debt, to reduce taxes and to elect honest men to office, and we think a party that has done even that much anything else but a failure. We are aware, however, that there is an element of dissatisfaction among some, and that a combination of all parties may be desirable, but it is immaterial how many combinations may be formed, the majority of the people of Mississippi will ever stand by the party that so nobly brought them out of the wilderness of radicalism and misrule.

The Kemper Herald is out in a long article severely criticizing Gov. Stone, the legislature and the State nominating convention. It says the governor and legislators were nominated by a political ring. There is nothing very strange in this, for there are always a few men and a few papers who oppose everything and everybody, unless everything is done exactly in accordance to their wishes.

By a notice published in the Jackson Times, we see that at the April term of the supreme court of this State, the docket for the First (center) district will be called and considered from the 15th to the 29th, then the docket for the Third (northern) district will be called and considered until the 6th of May, and then the docket for the Second (southern) district will be called and considered until May 13th.

How would it do to let the people have a voice in future elections in the State?—Kemper Herald.

When has the time been, under democratic rule, Bro. Seitzler, when the people have not had a voice in elections. We are fearful you stand with those "other fellows" who are in for a new party.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

A Few Thoughts From One of Mississippi's Ablest Writers—An Old Veteran of the Press Gives us Encouraging Words, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1, 1878.

Correspondence to Democrat-Star.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT-STAR.—The sudden announcement of the union of the old and staunch Handsboro DEMOCRAT with the shining STAR of Pascagoula took us by surprise, but the new issue speaks for itself. It is just such a paper as your rapidly developing seaboard demands. In size, arrangement, appearance and ability it is up to the required standard, and will champion the great industrial and political interests of your section of the State. Your great timber interest, and the commerce it carries along with it—your varied agricultural resources, but now beginning to be understood—your magnificent harbor—your advantages for wool growing and for manufacturing—your great railroad interests, and the claims of your section to a little more influence in the councils of the State—all demand a strong newspaper, and we shall have it in the union of the DEMOCRAT and STAR. Co-operation is the fundamental element of progress and success. It is the essence of all movement. It gives the momentum to effort. It is the lever of Archimedes, with which, had he been apprised of it, he would have moved the world. This city has a close connection with the seacoast of Mississippi; many of our people own property there; hundreds go there temporarily for recreation; our merchants find there an extensive and profitable market for their wares; our foundries and workshops for machinery and repairs. Most of our building material, our sand, coal, fire-wood, fruits, game, oysters and fish, come from your quarter. And, in fairness and justice, and on business principles this city should give you 500 advertisements and 1000 subscribers. With a "Richmond" in the field, and your senior wearing the mantle of the lamented Sim. Adams—having his tact, perseverance and persuasive powers—with your unrivaled geographical position, and the spring tide of improvement surging in on all sides—the new paper should take rank with the foremost in the land. And to that end this field should be worked. Personal canvassing would secure you a good support, especially if you would keep an eye on our affairs, and occasionally ventilate our rings and cliques, and unmask our political and financial swindlers. Louisiana is in a bad condition; New Orleans worse, and a more anxious and uneasy community cannot be found. The financial condition—chiefly the result of corrupt and imbecile administration—is almost desperate. He is a wise man who can procure a satisfactory escape from our present condition. Farther taxation can no more be endured than actual confiscation. Politicians and stock-jobbers may tell a different tale, but this is the sentiment of the people. Journalism will every day become of more importance here. If fraud and faction and fund-mongers are to be restrained and crushed, and our people saved from ruinous and exhaustive taxation (now so onerous that one more stone will break the camel's back), it must be done by our public journals. Let that present a solid front and we are saved. And in this conflict, on principles, and in a business point of view, and from community of interests, the journals of Mississippi have a right to take a part. Your State sends two-thirds of its annual crops to this market; you take in return a large portion of our imports; you have thousands of your people visiting here, and we desire you to look into and discuss our affairs.

FROM HANCOCK.

Reply to Observer—The Courthouse Question—Etc.

GAINESVILLE, MISS., March 18, 1878.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT-STAR.—(Observer) was right in one point, that it is time to select a permanent place for the "Seat of Justice" in Hancock county, but I hope he will allow me to correct him as to certain other things. I think the majority not interested in Bay St. Louis, are in favor of the county site being in Gainesville.

The citizens have endured patiently as gross an imposition, for several years, as ever was practiced upon a body of people, that is the usurpation of county property. Another evident cause why the courthouse should be here is because the county owns one here already, and because it is more centrally located than Bay St. Louis. It is hardly worth while to waste time talking about Napoleon, as there is nothing to induce people to think of that as a proper site, more than they would the Center or some other out of the way place.

Some people are dissatisfied with the style and size of the jail, and want a more commodious one and a stronger one; well, if so, we can build it cheaper here than they can at the Bay, for evident reasons, there being a saw mill in town, and labor plentiful and cheap.

We are glad to have the "Pearl" of Hancock back again, there being no cause to the contrary all should rejoice. It was divided from this county for two reasons, first, to perpetuate radical misrule; second, it secured the courthouse to Bay St. Louis. Let us have it here by all means.

"MR. JIM'S" BROTHER.

PASCAGOULA HARBOR.

Its Depth of Water and Safe Anchorage—Tonnage of the Port—Early Settlement, Advantages, Etc.

Correspondence Democrat-Star.

PASCAGOULA, April 1.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT-STAR.—I notice in Waile's Geographical Report of 1854, that this harbor and a large tract of land was granted to Madame de Chautau in 1717, and that three hundred colonists arrived in 1721, which shows that the capitalists of the old country had discovered its commercial advantages over one hundred and sixty years ago.

It is protected by Round Island on the west, Horn Island on the south and by Petit Bois (or small wood) island and Point Aux Chenes (or point of oaks) on the east. The depth of water is three and three-fourths fathoms, or twenty-two and a half feet. (See United States coast survey, published in 1870.)

The channel coming into the harbor passes over a very narrow bar, with a depth of water sixteen feet from November to May, and seventeen feet from May to November, and when once inside, the water is near twenty three feet deep. The channel has deepened some four feet within the past few years, which proves that should it be dredged out to twenty-two and a half feet (the depth inside the pass), there would be no danger of the channel filling up again, and as the tide is gradually washing out this sand, why not assist it all we can?

The records of the custom house shows that 475 vessels have entered and cleared at the port of Pascagoula from June 30th, 1875, to June 30th, 1877, with more tonnage than entered and cleared at the port of Mobile during the same time.

The Pascagoula river that empties into this harbor, is navigable (with its tributaries) for 1300 miles, and has some twenty saw mills near its mouth in operation or running order. The scenery of its east bank is very fine at or near the residence of the late Admiral Farragut's sisters.

The members of congress from this State have repeatedly called the attention of that honorable body to the commercial importance of this harbor and river, beginning with Gen. Quitman and ending with Senator Bruce, but as yet no appropriation has been made for the improvement of either.

Respectfully, NEWTON.

DARK AGES AGAIN.

Another Controversy Brought to an End—The Farmers, Sheep, Cattle, Etc.—Post Office at Bluff Creek Demanded.

Correspondence Democrat-Star.

BLUFF CREEK, March 25.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT-STAR.—Our second article caused hard feelings against the writer in many parts, and to the pure bosom that harbors them we wish them success in drawing from the "Dark Ages of Antiquity" the three attractive words "An amiable honorable," or force the guilty head to bend, and the wretched hand to strike the heart repeating the words of the penitent—"mea culpa," etc. The cause of this little spark of dissatisfaction, growing into a little flame, is obvious in knowing our antagonist in person. In life we recognize no superiority in person, but nature herself shows that among men there is a superiority in minds, and we bow to the decisions of nature and not like the generality of our race, war against it. Ah! this is the wonderful age of progress. Some darling unknown (to the writer) softly whispered that under an assumed name we are hiding our ignorance, and well does the name de plume suit us. This is gratis—and to the wonderful enlightened mind we tender our heartfelt thanks for the information. Let us retaliate. Darling unknown, seek some kind friend who can impart to you some knowledge of punctuation and quotation points, and then re-read our article and therefrom learn what was my object. It's not only this sweet being that needs such information, but many others of less comprehension, whose comments are scarcely worth notification. We have not a word in the way of an apology; what we've said we will never regret, and not one iota will we move from the stand we took when first we entered the arena, and I

"—have a sight for those who love me, And a smile for those who hate me; And whatever sky's above me, Here's a heart for every fate."

We are guilty of no crime; we've offended none but those who of tended us; our intentions were truly pure, free of any malice; not tainted with sarcasm, though accepted as such, and we are looked upon as a satirist, so unjust; we are "Like a vase in which roses have once been distilled, You may break, you may shake the vase if you will, But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

It is our hope that the controversy is at an end and its name may never again be brought up; not that we fear it, but that we think it best. However, if we are answered we will again appear, and with the aid of our colleague give vent to our thoughts. Amen!

THE FARM.

The writer now turns his thoughts to a more suitable topic—the farms. Farmers are now giving due attention to their fields. Already the fields present a fine prospect for a successful harvest. Corn, potatoes,

rice and sugar cane are the staple products in this section of the country; and with the aid of that celebrated and indispensable fertilizer—cotton-seed meal—the yield per acre is great. Corn is raised, not only for home consumption, but for sale. The molasses and sugar manufactured by our farmers equals any we've ever seen; and it can be bought for the trifling sum of 40cts per gallon, and sugar at 7cts. per pound. Potatoes and rice are raised in great quantities and last from one harvest to another. Nearly every farm has from twenty to thirty domestic sheep, crossed with the famed Spanish merino, and during the severe winters they are fed on cotton-seed meal alone, and its results are beyond imagination. I know of such a flock that are in market condition during all the year and their only food during the winter was a handful of this meal per day to each. Cattle are also fed on it, and the milk not only increases in quantity but quality. Considerable attention is given to charcoal, which at present brings only 1 1/2c per barrel, delivered on the bank of Bluff creek. The merchants are the principal parties in this business. Our citizens are complaining for the want of a post office, which they say is necessary for the improvement of their business. They have made the necessary applications which seem to lead to draw the attention of the house. The box at this place polls 170 voters, and surely they should be able to support a post office. Their mail reaches them by chance, being fifteen miles from Ocean Springs, the nearest office to them. And in bad weather it's weeks that they are without their mail. We trust some one will aid us in obtaining the office which is necessary to us all.

The bridge over the creek needs repairs judging from the trials some ladies endured in getting their carriage over. Boys, that won't do; repair it or send aid to the weaker sex.

DARK AGES OF ANTIQUITY.

THE DEMOCRAT-STAR.

A Few of the Many Flattering Notices by Our Brethren of the Press.

Col. P. K. Mayers having sold an interest in his paper, the Handsboro Democrat, to Mr. M. B. Richmond, of the Pascagoula Star, and will be issued hereafter from Pascagoula. To the new enterprise, and all concerned, we wish unbounded success.—McComb City Intelligencer.

Capt. P. K. Mayers announces the fact that he has consolidated the Handsboro Democrat with the Pascagoula Star. The consolidated journal is called DEMOCRAT-STAR, and will be conducted by Mayers & Richmond, both experienced and capable newspaper men.—Holly Springs Reporter.

The Pascagoula Star and Handsboro Democrat have combined, and the DEMOCRAT-STAR will be published hereafter at Pascagoula. Our friend Richmond is an excellent newspaper man, and as he will now have a broader field and a more extensive circulation, his paper will, if possible, be more popular than heretofore.—Mayersville Leader.

Capt. P. K. Mayers, of the Handsboro Democrat, has sold one-half interest in his paper to Mr. Richmond, of the Star of Pascagoula, and moved his material to the latter place, where the two papers will be consolidated under the name of the Pascagoula DEMOCRAT-STAR, which will make its appearance on the 29th inst. The union of these papers, under the direction of two such experienced newspaper men as Messrs. Mayers and Richmond, we consider a most excellent move, and we are confident that the sea-coast section of Mississippi will possess one of the very best papers in that State. We tender our earnest wishes for the success of the DEMOCRAT-STAR.—Mobile News.

The printing material of the Handsboro Democrat has been moved to Pascagoula, and the Democrat and the Pascagoula Star consolidated, under the name of Pascagoula DEMOCRAT-STAR, with P. K. Mayers and M. B. Richmond as proprietors. Mr. B. B. Pearson, the associate editor of the Democrat, has retired to private life. We wish all parties success. Capt. Mayers has published an excellent paper at Handsboro, but the place is too small to support a good paper as it should be supported, and it was only kept up by his untiring industry and good management. The Democrat was the life of the place, and now that it is gone the people will learn its value.—Brandon Republican.

Col. P. K. Mayers having sold an interest in his paper to Mr. M. B. Richmond, of the Pascagoula Star, the two papers are combined in the DEMOCRAT-STAR, which will be issued from Pascagoula. Mr. B. B. Pearson, who for several years past has been on the editorial staff of the Democrat, has retired. To the new enterprise, and all concerned, we wish unbounded success. Col. Mayers is an experienced journalist—well and favorably known to the people of the growing region which he has labored hard and long to build up, and deserves as we hope he will receive the most liberal encouragement in his new position. Mr. Richmond is a Jackson boy—a brother-in-law of our townsman, Mr. Galbreath.—Jackson Clarion.

An eastern paper speaks of "flush times;" which for some reason induces us to ask, where is Mr. Schuch?—Inter Ocean.

MARINE AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRAT-STAR, PASCAGOULA, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1878.

PILOTAGE \$3 per foot, actual draft, one penny.
Stevedoring—Timber \$1.00 per 1000 ft. load; dunnage 50¢ per load; coals 75¢ per load; lighterage of ballast 4¢ per ton.
Labor per diem—Foremen \$7; laborers \$5; winchmen \$3.

Harbor-master \$5 each vessel.
All vessels arriving between the 1st of April and 15th of November must report quarantine station before they will be permitted to anchor.
Physician's charge \$5 for boarding each vessel. An extra charge of \$5, and cost of chemicals, for fumigation.
Average draft of water on the bar from May to November 17 feet; November to May 16 feet.

Vessels coming to Ship Island usually enter at this port.
Draft of water at Ship Island 21 feet.
Charges made at Ship Island, except lighterage of ballast, 50¢, and water, 2¢ per gallon.
[For the week ending April 30.]

ARRIVED.
Am sch Martha, Monahan, 73 tons, Indiana, ballast to master.
Am sch Mohel Alberts, 40 tons, Key West, ballast to L. N. Dantzel.
Ger brk T. C. Berf, 498 tons, Cienfuegos, ballast to Danner & Co.

CLEARED.
Am sch Edward Johnson, McDonald, 40 tons, New York, 250,507 ft lumber by H. H. Colquh.
Am sch Rene Hortense, Chesley, 11 tons, Manatee, Fla.; ballast by Master.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Barks.
Nor bk Ask, Marcusson, 400 tons, Sirens, Jergenson, 400 tons, Fr bk Adolph Legner, Cross, 340 tons, Aus bk Duke, Slonovich, 440 tons.

Schooners.
Am sch Eugene, Banker, 129 tons, Am sch Seth W. Smith, Allen, 128 tons, Am sch Peter H. Crowell, Robbins, 128 tons, Am sch Martha, Newman, 128 tons, Am sch Monadnock, 128 tons, Am sch White Sea, Storor, 128 tons.

Total tonnage in port.....3555

LUMBER STATEMENT.

Cleared from Sept. 1, 77, to Sept. 1, 77.....27,092,477
Cleared since Sept. 1, 1877.....11,062,411
" " March 10.....771,507

Total.....38,926,395

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

COTTON.

We quote from the Times, of the 28th inst. as follows:

Gold opened at 101 1/2—against— (at New York), and closed at 101 1/2— (against—).

COTTON PRODUCTIONS, &c.

Cotton—Low Orleans, Jr.	62 1/2
Ordinary	71 1/2
Good	84 1/2
Low Middling	84 1/2
Middling	10 1/2
Strict Middling	10 1/2
Good Middling	10 1/2
Sugar—fair to fully fair	62 1/2
Molasses—prime to choice	32 1/2
Flour	47 1/2
Corn	47 1/2
Oats	37 1/2
Pork—Mess.	\$1 50
Bacon—No. 1	44 1/2
Clear rib sides	62 1/2
Clear ribs	62 1/2
Hams—sugar cured	124 1/2
Lard	12 1/2
Wool—Lake quoted at 23¢—at Louisiana 21¢	

Acknowledged.
Chemists and physicians say that Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts are the purest. They are daily increasing in popularity. Housewives who desire the most delicious flavors in their cakes, puddings, custards, will get it by using Dr. Price's Extracts.

Exquisite Odors.
The Unique Perfumes made by Dr. Price are the favorite perfumes for the handkerchief and toilet. His Floral Riches surpass all other scents in purity and fragrance. Other Cologne or Toilet Water, Dr. Price's Rose, Almond, Bouquet, and other extracts are available.

Notice.
Plans and specifications for building a Court House in this County, together with approximate cost of construction, are solicited by the Board of Supervisors for the June term, 1878.
A. G. DELMAS, Clerk.

Important MEDICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

At the earnest solicitation of several patients whose cases require personal supervision, Dr. SYDNEY DAVISON has consented to prolong his stay in New Orleans till Tuesday, April 9, 1878.

Dr. SYDNEY DAVISON, M. D., R. C. S. London, M. D. Glasgow, Author of "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility," "Essay on Marriage," etc., etc., Senior Professor of the Missouri State Museum of Anatomy, St. Louis, Mo., begs to inform the citizens of New Orleans and vicinity that he may be consulted at the 30th of April next, at his rooms, 9 Rampart street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, DAILY from 10 a. m. till 3 p. m., and from 6 till 8 p. m. Dr. Davison, having adopted as his line of practice the treatment of NERVOUS DISEASES, has spent years of study and research in that branch of Medical Science learning specially on the influence arising from Youthful Pollen or Indolence, causing nervous, mental and physical debility, and the loss of all vitality, and his long and varied experience in the best European Hospitals, together with years of the most successful practice, both in Europe and America, enable him to guarantee relief to all sufferers who consult him. Dr. Davison has been specially and remarkably successful in his treatment by correspondence. It is, however, desirable that at least one personal interview should be had, if practical.

Dr. Davison especially invites the attention of those who, by placing themselves under the care of ignorant charlatans, have only increased their sufferings. The physician who understands his profession and labors with intelligence to advance it in the respect of men, is a benefactor to mankind, and the high estimation in which Dr. Davison is held by his patients themselves, is proof that all who apply to him may have his benefit. He is a Rapid and Permanent Cure.

Dr. Davison urges those who desire to place themselves under his care to do so as early as possible, as he cannot afford to lose time, prolonging his stay beyond the date above mentioned.
Dr. Davison's work, "Practical Observations," now in its 16th edition, will be found a valuable guide, and may be had bound in cloth, price 25 cents, by addressing the author, Dr. Sydney Davison, No. 9 Rampart street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, New Orleans, or from Groom & Co., Booksellers, opposite the postoffice. Dr. Davison may be consulted at No. 9 Rampart street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, New Orleans, up to the 10th of April, after which his address will be No. 1205 Olive street, St. Louis, where he has been permanently located for many years.
Office hours from 10 a. m. till 3 p. m., and from 6 to 8 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. only.
Nov. 1877.